

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 30, 1916

NUMBER 5

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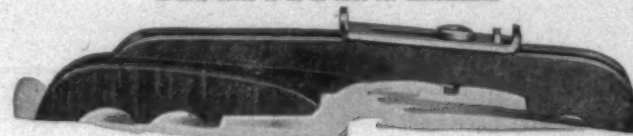
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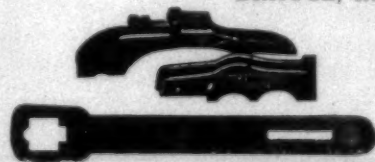
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XI

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 30, 1916

NUMBER 5

Expert Co-operation For World Trade After the War

By M. A. Oudin, Manager Foreign Department, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., Before National Trade Convention

The briefest consideration of co-operative foreign activity should include any common effort, the aim of which is the promotion of export trade. Informal agreements between two or more individuals or concerns relating to export trade being in this category no less than incorporated joint selling agencies or other similar forms of export combination. So do the cartels and syndicates peculiar to European countries which Americans encounter frequently to their discomfiture abroad and at home. Manufacturers' agencies, to the defrayal of whose expenses the represented manufacturers contribute, are in a sense co-operative concerns. Exporting houses with foreign connections and purely commission houses for a like reason more or less possess the characteristics of co-operative foreign selling.

All these are useful agencies in the development of the foreign trade of a country. They must be duly considered in any discussion the object of which is to determine how export co-operation must effectually can be invoked to meet the present needs of American manufacturers, producers and merchants and the eventualities on the termination of the great European conflict.

Obvious Advantages.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the obvious advantages which would result from the inception of co-operative effort between American business men seeking foreign markets. The expenses incurred would be distributed among a number of exporters who otherwise, not having the resources or volume of trade, would not feel warranted in undertaking individual exploitation on a large scale. With a reduction in the ratable cost of distribution, that is, the overhead, it would be possible to reduce the selling price if that were necessary to meet the foreign competition. In many situations, on the other hand, by lessening destructive competition selling prices abroad might be raised.

Many of our manufacturers, while desirous of securing a foreign market for their products, are ill equipped for this expansion of their business, and are ignorant as to how to proceed. The adaptability of their products to the different markets, the character of the commercial representation needed and the competition to be met, the knowledge of transportation facilities,

rates and insurance, of tariffs and of facilities for remitting payments, of credits, etc., all these form part of the equipment of successful operators in the international trade and could be supplied to those lacking such information by export co-operation.

Co-operation Protection Against Combinations.

Manufacturers and producers would find in co-operation a much needed protection against combinations of foreign buyers. As it is now, these purchasing pools may negotiate separately with American manufacturers and producers, especially those dealing in material of which America has a partial monopoly, and by using one seller against the other, obtain unreasonably low prices. Combined action rather than negotiation of sales as individual manufacturers or producers would place our exporters on an equal plane with foreign purchasers.

Co-operation which obtained for our products maximum prices from the foreign buyer at a minimum expense to our exporters, would be an economic advantage to American industries.

Effect on Selling Prices and Production.

On the vast bulk of the world's purchases of manufactured products, the quoted price to the consumer is the decisive factor and a leading one in all international competition. The rich advantages that should accrue to a country from extensive foreign investments, proper banking facilities and a sufficient merchant marine, would yield a little benefit if it could not back up its preferred position by selling its goods in the world's markets as cheaply as its commercial rivals. That country will enjoy the largest foreign trade, other things being equal, which can undersell its competitors.

Selling price is the summation of the costs of production and of distribution and the profit. In the United States the cost of labor and of capital, of rents and of some materials is higher than in foreign countries. This handicap and a not infrequent difference in the quality of the foreign article—not always possible of detection save by an expert or by chemical analysis—create a competitive condition too often beyond the power of our manufacturers to meet. It is clearly demon-

strable that the average cost of manufactured products in Germany, England, France, Japan and other countries is greatly below that of America. It is equally demonstrable that the average cost of distribution of their manufactured products by foreign countries is much lower than that of American products, due in a large measure to the perfect freedom to conduct their foreign trade without the hampering restrictions which lie upon American manufacturers and producers.

How Foreign Orders Help the Home Consumer.

Since export co-operation would lower the cost of distribution and by the added output, the cost of production as well, the home consumer in consequence would benefit to the extent that the manufacturers were able to reduce their unit costs. It is recognized as elementary that in order to obtain the quantity output necessary, the average manufacturers should endeavor to sell abroad a reasonable percentage of the total capacity of his plant, even if these sales do not carry the same profit as the domestic sales. This business keeps busy plant and men who otherwise would be idle. It forms a backlog in good years and lean and acts as a stabilizer to the more important domestic trade. Moreover, the practice of selling abroad at lower prices than at home, is quite generally followed by our European competitors.

Should the prevailing great activity in the United States, or so much of it is caused by the enormous war manufactures and exports, slow down or cease, the antebellum conditions that were adversely affecting so many of our industries may reassert themselves. In this event the continuation of our present prosperity will require that we secure foreign orders to keep our factories going, irrespective of home selling prices. This policy must be faced as an economic necessity so often and so long as there is plant capacity available for additional orders.

Co-operative foreign effort would help keep our factories running at 100 per cent of capacity.

Export Co-operation and the Anti-trust Law.

The language in the Statute does not differentiate foreign trade from interstate trade, and there is no authority for applying any different interpretation to the formation of

combinations in foreign trade other than that which the Court applies under the law to domestic trade. Under these circumstances, as a practical matter we cannot escape from the conclusion that the act is prohibitory, even though to the experienced exporter it seems unreasonable. It is remarkable that some of our public men should question the propriety of export co-operation and the necessity of freeing our foreign trade from all hampering regulations. While the manufacturers of the European nations are assisted and encouraged by their respective governments through every practicable means, American manufacturers to-day are not accorded the advantage of every reasonable agency for making their task of securing foreign trade as effective and as free from difficulty as possible.

The actual situation confronting American exporters is, that there exists on our statute books Federal laws which apparently prohibit co-operation, although intended solely for the prosecution of the export trade of this country. This prohibition is effective notwithstanding that the export co-operation may not be accompanied by unfair practices, may not take in a preponderant part of a given industry and may not be against the public interest. The written law, which in its foreign aspect has not yet been judicially passed upon, is not qualified by any exceptions unless co-operation by non-competing interests may be regarded as an exception.

In other words, the existing anti-trust laws, enacted primarily for the benefit of the domestic consumer, by prohibiting monopoly and restraint of trade and by increasing competition between manufacturers and producers at home, are equally applied to the regulation of our foreign commerce. The net results are an impaired efficiency of our exporting methods; the creation of destructive competition among American manufacturers in their foreign trade. The foreign buyer is favored by obtaining unnecessarily low prices; the American exporter as often is injured by losses in his business, and finally our competitors have a freer field in which they may operate.

It has been estimated that in Germany there are no less than 30,000 associations of one sort or another, dealing with questions of foreign

trade alone, while in America the number can be expressed by not more than three figures.

German cartels, syndicates, or similar associations, are frequently the subsidiary creations of great financial institutions which dictate their general policies and cause them closely to conform to those of the government. In turn the community of interest of these institutions greatly strengthens the position of the industrial system of the German empire and makes their constituent members most effective factors in securing business abroad.

Two powerful banking groups dominate and direct the operations of practically all large corporations, such as steamship lines, shipbuilding plants, mines and steel works, arms and ammunition works, electrical manufacturing, electro-chemical establishments, etc. This network of connections between German financial interests and German industries has ramifications which extend throughout the world.

So for example we find in the chief cities of the Argentine and Chile railway, lighting and power enterprises, financed by German banks, large shareholders in the corporations which have supplied all the materials of construction, including steam, electrical and other machinery. Again, we find in China great railways brought into being by means of loans made by German financial institutions, operating with German locomotives and cars running on steel rails made in Germany.

Co-operation of this kind is rarely accompanied by competition between manufacturers. The business is usually divided among the latter, according to territory or allotment, previously agreed upon. The selling prices are the highest realizable, consistent with the best interest of the investors. If the market happens to be an open one the American competitors of German manufacturers, always operating individually, are opposed by the combined effort of German finance, industry and governmental encouragement.

Another illustration of the effective working of export combination in Germany is offered by the steel trade. It is understood that the so-called Steel Trust pays a bounty on exports of German steel sufficient in American transactions to cover the ballasting rates on shipments to our Southern ports. The same vessels return to Germany laden with cargoes of cotton on which has been paid sufficient freight to defray the expenses of the round trip. A similar policy is pursued in effecting sales to other countries. In normal times what happens to our manufacturers in the metal trades at home is also experienced by them abroad.

Combinations That Promote British Trade.

While the cartel as known in Germany scarcely exists in Great Britain, there are nevertheless many combinations of interests and many arrangements which operate effectively to promote British foreign

and colonial trade, and often to themselves first with a comprehensive propaganda for securing foreign business by the study of markets, transportation problems, credits, tariffs, competitive prices, and then, after the business has been successfully concluded, with the most economical production of the goods sold.

A typical illustration of English export co-operation is the Wire & Cable Association. The relationship of this association to the principal consumers of its products is close, and the sale of its products to other classes of customers extensive and profitable because of the combination of effort successfully directed. American manufacturers of wire and cable are entirely helpless in the face of this combination. There are other associations of a similar character existing in connection with the British textile and other trades which more or less shut out our products from foreign markets.

The co-operative movement for securing foreign trade developed by European countries cannot be readily adapted to our industrial situation and needs, although it is the more powerful and effective because it correlates the internal and the external trade. Especially is this so in view of the present American attitude towards cartels and similar forms of co-operation. Many German syndicates are not often the direct channel or instrument through which the manufacturer disposes of his goods to foreign consumer, but concern

Nor for the most part is the export trade of the great commercial countries of Europe carried on by joint selling agencies composed of the manufacturer and the producer, although co-operative effort by very much more comprehensive methods, as has been seen, is one of the most important factors, if not the most important factor, in their export trade. Most of the European trade is actually handled by exporting houses having foreign connections of which there are some thousands in England and Germany, and many of which are handling competing lines.

Export Co-operation in the United States.

Now, in the United States there are a limited number of exporting houses, and it is not possible to develop this most effective instrument of extending our export trade except with the slow lapse of time. The serious handicaps confronting our international trade in meeting new conditions can be overcome and a very important impulse to our foreign commerce can be imparted by the creation of a widespread interest in and the formation of export organizations and combi-

Fundamentally Sound

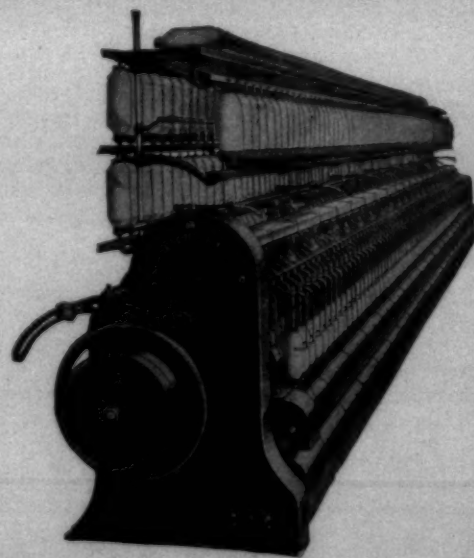
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nations and other forms of co-operative effort.

It would be a mistake to minimize the practical difficulties in the way of our manufacturers taking full advantage of any opportunity that might be given them to form joint selling agencies and joint export combinations. A partial lack of knowledge of foreign trade and a nominal interest in it, especially on the part of the small manufacturers, must first give way to an intelligent appreciation of its economic value to them in their business and to a keen desire to pursue it, for the promise of eventual profits that it holds out.

The idea of export co-operation is now to our manufacturers and must first take root and then develop along the lines of least resistance and not necessarily parallel to the representative methods followed by European nations. It would probably be necessary for our exporters, who are already well established in the foreign field, to show the way to those whose indifference or inertia has to be overcome by their fellow-manufacturers concrete and successful examples of foreign trade activity by means of combined associations of non-competitive manufacturers, a form of foreign trade activity not under the ban of the law. Co-operation by means of joint selling agencies or by companies handling non-competing products is not unknown to our exporters. The organizations so operating to-day are few in number and are reported to be successful.

A New Domain of American Effort.

By far the most conspicuous organization in the United States partaking of the nature of a co-operative enterprise is the recently formed American International Corporation, in which are associated banking, transportation, commercial and manufacturing interests—an enterprise of the first magnitude in capitalization and aims, even for America. This company, formed primarily for financing and promoting public and private undertakings in foreign countries, is undoubtedly destined to create world markets for American products. This organization, so advantageous to American industry, so clearly in the public interest, so splendidly efficient, should serve as a landmark of a new domain of American effort. It has shown the way towards satisfying our present necessities and by its striking example should be the forerunner of many similar enterprises with like aims.

However, pending the removal of the incubus of fear of the application of the anti-trust law to the regulation of our foreign trade, we can expect few or no additional associations to be formed, nor any decided and general co-operative movement on the part of our manufacturers. Unless the restraining laws are modified, so as to exclude their application to export trade, co-operative measures by American manufacturers for meeting the new international conditions after the war will not be practicable and

must largely remain in the region of theoretical discussion.

Legislative Enactment Affecting Export Co-operation.

There are a few important considerations which in any discussion of export co-operation should be clearly kept in mind by our publicists, economists and legislators.

In the first place, no prediction can be made as to the various forms which this activity will take to meet widely different and constantly changing trade conditions. For this reason it would be impossible to legislate or to regulate to-day without danger of nullifying the usefulness and chief advantages of the co-operation which it is sought to aid.

Every export association should be voluntary, and the sole judge of qualification for membership in it. To insist that all manufacturers or producers must be included, if they so request, in an export combination, of the nature of an association, syndicate, joint stock company or similar association, would manifestly result in the complete discouragement of this beneficial form of co-operation. Many individuals or firms would be undesirable as associates, because of their commercial reputation, lack of experience, poor financial standing and quality of product. Government regulation of joint stock companies would be intolerable and repugnant to American business training and principles.

It would be a most unwise policy to discriminate against concerns in which foreign capital predominates by denying them the right to join in co-operative movements while according such privileges to purely American-owned concerns. Foreign capital in the past has greatly aided in the upbuilding of American industries and is still largely invested in many of our manufacturing enterprises. We should encourage and not discourage such investments in the future and the establishment of factories in the United States by foreigners for the manufacture of goods now imported. Moreover, we run the risk of incurring retaliatory measures by countries in which our citizens may have investments.

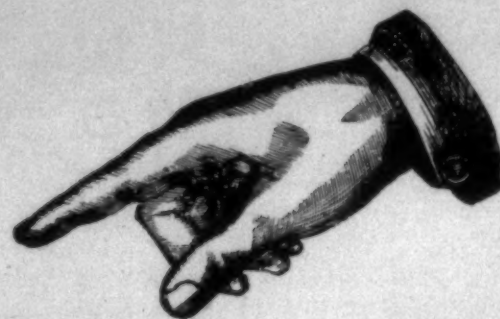
As there is no reason for believing that export organizations would be used to restrain the trade of the domestic market, it would seem superfluous to enact measures to prevent the possibility of their being so used. Such action would tend to destroy the benefits and effectiveness of co-operation since it would increase the delays, complications and difficulties in effecting it. The existing laws relating to the restraint of trade in the domestic market, are sufficient protection against any such possible, but unlikely, outcome of the pursuit of our foreign trade by co-operative means.

Discriminatory Laws a Serious Mistake.

The free right to enter into combinations and associations and to unite for securing foreign trade would tend to place the small man-

(Continued on Page 9.)

Put Your Finger

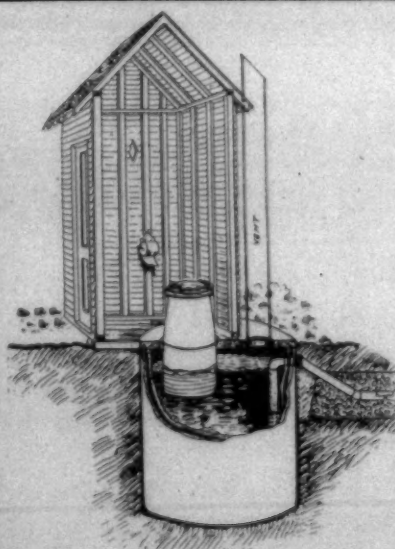


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Fulling Light Weight Fabrics

The importance of the fulling process in connection with the finishing of heavy goods, as cassimeres, meltons, face finished cloths and the like, is well known, but its importance upon lighter fabrics, calculated for dress goods, is too often overlooked.

The fulling has an effect upon the individual thread and so upon cloths of lighter construction that should be carefully considered, in order to secure the best possible results as to finish and "feel" of the fabric. An old English manufacturer, who was in his time an expert in the production of a flannel fabric, once told the writer that the making of a flannel was in the pressing, and he might have added that the pressing of it was in the fulling. Anyone familiar with finishing will know how difficult it is to get a good, lasting pressure free from a hard, glassy effect, upon a cloth that has simply been washed without being fulled. The softness given to the threads of the cloth by fulling, even before any degree of felt appears upon the surface, often counts very materially in securing a good pressure and a soft handle of goods that are often supposed to require no fulling at all.

Cloths of this character are bound to shrink in width in finishing, and if this shrinkage is accompanied by the proper moisture and conditions for fulling, it gives a soft and lofty effect which is much more desirable than the raw and wiry appearance that follows where the cloth is washed without fulling.

I was once called at a mill where they were starting on a line of dress goods of a plain weave, and fairly hard twisted yarn in both warp and filling. They were woven in three widths to a cut, to finish 22 1-2 inches wide and to weigh about four ounces. The superintendent instructed me to finish them without any fulling, as they wanted to avoid any felted tendency and secure a worsted effect. When they were finished they showed a glazed effect and the threads a crushed, flattened appearance that was at once objected to at the selling end of the business. This could be obviated somewhat by less pressure, but such pressure would not be sufficiently permanent.

I at once adopted methods that were more in keeping with my ideas though not strictly in accord with orders. I ran a set of pieces in the fulling mills with a soap that had been prepared for cassimeres, and allowed them to run as long as possible without getting under width or at all felted. Being hard twisted and of a plain weave, there was little danger of over-doing. I found I could safely run them 20 minutes after the soap was evenly distributed, and adopted that as a standard of time, running them all by time rather than by measure. This softened up the threads, knit them together sufficiently to hold their place and gave to the cloth a soft handle that was not characteristic of the former finish. To still retain the desired worsted appearance, I was careful to shear off the raised fibres, so as to show the full roundness of the threads, and in pressing the hard glazed effect did not appear. The goods felt better and the finish was more permanent and satisfactory. This method gave to the cloth a condition that insured a better change for the press to do its work and a better "feel" in the hand of the buyer.

Another instance of the good effect of fulling on a line of soft wool dress goods will demonstrate how a little planning beforehand may result in a good finish. I was finishing a line that required a soft finish, and I noticed that when a piece happened to full a little too narrow it pressed better and had a much better "feel" than the others. Some time later I was called to take charge of a mill that was under the same selling house management, and we received an order for the same kind of goods, in fact they were to help fill the orders already taken for the other mill.

Calling to mind the finish of the narrow pieces, I decided to lay my warps sufficiently wide to get about two inches more of fulling width, and when they were finished they had the same appearance as the narrow pieces above referred to. Not long after this the superintendent of the other mill came to me and inquired how we were finishing our goods. I gave him permission to go into the finishing room, and instructed my finisher to give all the information he desired as to the detail of the work. He failed to discover that we were doing the work any different than it was being done

at his mill, and was of course somewhat puzzled to understand why he should get word from the selling house that his finish was not as good as ours, and for him to adopt our methods in this department. It was the finishing only that he inquired about, and I did not feel that I was called upon to give away any secrets of any other department. Of course this was to the credit of our mill, and no one—not even my finisher—ever knew the reason why our goods were the most satisfactory.

There was no felt upon these goods, so that the result of the extra fulling was not in that way noticeable, but it was plainly evident in the soft handle and better pressure given to the cloth.

The instances cited go to show how important is the matter of fulling upon goods that are often looked upon as requiring no fulling at all. The breaking up of the threads and the raising of the fibres, together with their knitting together give to the cloth a characteristic that goods lack in fulling cannot possess.

A few years ago, when the crash craze was on, I adopted the same ideas, and by a careful shearing gave the cloth the desired raw appear-

ance, and yet go the benefit of the better and more permanent finish, on account of the softening up and felting together of the threads of the cloth.—Fairfax in Textile American.

Emergency Dyeing.

Several dealers with whom we have spoken within the past few days confess that artificial coloring matters are becoming scarcer surely as times goes on, and are making efforts along the lines of counsel proffered in our former contribution. Three of them inform us that they can supply considerable quantities of high grade dyewood extracts such as logwood, fustic, and hyperic. Could we reach our Hamilton acquaintance he would surely make a fourth. Another is in a position to bring on lac dye whenever called for, and still another gives the cheery news that he can supply "any quantity", of alizarine red as well. All of them appear to believe that archil, indigo, flavine, with possible cudbear, are readily obtainable; so to quote an old Scotch dyer, "things might weel be waur"—matters might well be worse. Have we not then much to be thankful for? Let us roll up our sleeves,

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This is an age of sanitary plumbing and the Sanitary Drinking Fountain is one of its important subdivisions.

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Is made of heavy brass with extra heavy nickel plate. "Bubbler" easily controlled by separate "squeeze" handle. No spurts—no choking—inside regulation prevents "shower-bath." Faucet is controlled by another squeeze handle. Faucet gives full water pressure. Has thread for hose if wanted.

Write us the number of your employees and water pressure and we'll present an interesting proposition to you promptly.

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Don't Pay Good Money for Impractical, Unmechanical and Often Worthless Fountains.



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127 Central Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

and make the best of it. And shall we not be warned for the future to place reliance on something higher and more stable than human science and commerce.

It is noticeable, but none the less inevitable, that as a result of present war conditions the severity of trade and government tests for colorings have been appreciably relaxed. This if sensibly adhered to will assist not a little in tidying over this time of confusion. Especially should the concession relieve somewhat the carpet dyer. Exactions have been multiplying for him of late. If the public will but permit, he may now be allowed to return on sufferance for a while to old time methods.

For sky blue, and peacock blue shades, etc., he may revert to his old friend, "indigo paste", alias indigo extract, indigo carmine, indigo sulphate. It works with sulphuric acid and Glaubersalt, with or without alum. Should he fail in securing enough fast aniline to swing the shades redder or greener he can have recourse to archil and turmeric, picric acid and cudbear, formerly in extensive everyday use, cannot perhaps be had. Heavy navy blues were sometimes colored with red prussiate of potash and sulphuric acid and topped in the same bath with logwood and murate of tin—the old and variable, "tin spirits". Carpet yarn greens were dyed with picric acid and indigo extract almost entirely and the universal mordants for this class of colors were the combination of "salts (Glaubersalt), alum, and (oil of) vitriol." These are all level dyeing stuffs, but withstand alkalis rather poorly. Ecrus, creams, and buckskin shades were generally dyed with fustic, or turmeric for the yellow substratum, and madders, with possibly a pinch of indigo paste for the rest. The mordant additions were "salts (Glaubersalt), alum, and tartar"—cream of tartar crystals. Madder, cultivated in large quantity in Holland, is no longer grown so far as we are aware. It was difficult to replace with alizarines and anthracenes when they came along. What to suggest now we know not. Archil, picric acid and extracts of indigo used to form the staple dyes for browns and olives of all kinds on carpet yarns. Dark jacket browns, chocolates, and the like were produced from these along with alum, red argols, or crude tartars, and sulphuric acid. Later we employed aniline oranges to replace picric acid, using always the familiar Glaubersalts, alum, and sulphuric acid to level, and "make them bite", according to the old phrase. Archil is a most useful dye, working either with or without acid. Acids bring up the red on it; alkalis yield the blue reaction. It goes on at a temperature below boiling point, and is readily stripped in clean boiling water when an overdose is given. The one trying feature about it is that hot and rapid drying materially deepens the shade colored with it, and one has to become somewhat accustomed to this so as to allow for it. It is very sensitive to sulphur fumes.

Tans of all kinds can be dyed from

archil and fustic and if oxalic acid and murate of tin be added as mordants fairly fast colors may be produced. Fustic alone with these mordants produces a fine range of creamy yellows. Old Golds of good quality are obtained from fustic and alum, afterwards saddening with some two per cent of sulphate of copper bluestone. Deeper and redder tones of yellow may be colored with fustic on a chrome bottom in the usual modern way. Lilacs are procured from archil, roses, pinks, scarlets and crimsons from cochineal. Lac comes in for duller shades as also do additions of cudbear and the like. Lac—imported chiefly from India—is insoluble in water and we are wont to treat it first with muriatic acid in order to remove the base and to liberate the coloring matter. Cochineal when wanted for extra bluish pinks and crimsons used to be cooked with liquid ammonia into, "ammoniacal cochineal". It is useless to refer to the old safflower, peachwood, and limawood dyestuffs, formerly employer for pinkish reds because they seem to be no longer in the market. Like harwood, carnwood, and sanderswood, they are doubtless gone for good.—Canadian Textile Journal.

1915 Cotton Crop.

Washington, March 25.—The 1915 cotton crop of the United States aggregated 11,059,430 running bales, or 11,183,182 equivalent 500 pound bales, exclusive of linters and counting running bales as half bales, the census bureau today announced in its final ginning report of the season. The department of agriculture on December 10 last, basing its calculations on reports of its agents throughout the cotton belt, estimated the crop at 11,161,000 equivalent 500-pound bales. The census bureau's final figures of the crop compare with 15,905,840 running bales or 16,134,930 equivalent 500-pound bales produced in 1914; 13,982,811 running bales, or 14,156,486 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1913, and 13,488,539 running bales, or 13,703,421 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1912. The 1914 crop was the record for production. Included in the figures are 39,623 bales which ginners estimated would be turned out after the March canvass. Round bales included numbered 111,716 compared with 57,618 in 1914, 99,962 in 1913 and 81,528 in 1912.

Sea Island bales included numbered 91,920, compared with 81,654 in 1914, 77,563 in 1913 and 73,777 in 1912.

The average gross weight of bales for the crop was 505.6 pounds, compared with 507.2 in 1914, 506.2 in 1913 and 508.0 in 1912.

Ginneries operated for the crop numbered 23,146, compared with 24,547 in 1914, 24,749 in 1913 and 25,279 in 1915.

Linter cotton, not included in the total ginning figures, amounted to 895,274 running bales, of 880,780 equivalent 500-pound bales, compared with 932,401 running bales, or 856,900 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1914; 631,153 running bales, or 638,831 equivalent 500-pound bales in 1913, and 602,324 running bales.

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Write for booklet giving further particulars and map of the city.

WILLARD D. ROCKEFELLER

MANAGER

DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

Questions for Picker Men and Weavers.

Editor:

Please allow me space on the discussion page to ask two questions.

First, what is a good percentage of notes on two processes of pickers? What per cent fly on two processes? I would like very much to hear from some picker men and carders in regard to notes.

Second, is 5 per cent of seconds too much on a plain loom, without drop wire? I would be pleased to hear from some good weavers on this subject.

Picker Weaver

Boss Weavers, Second-Hands, Loom Fixers, Slasher-Men, Reamer-Hands, Etc.

We wish to call your attention to a book that J. G. King had published on weave-room calculations, including "How to Figure Out and Arrange Pattern Work for Colored Fabrics to Best Advantage." All explained and illustrated, practically everything that is required of boss weavers, etc.

It has been Mr. King's experience, as a mill superintendent for the last fifteen years, that there are very few overseers that are familiar with these calculations and practically none of the second hands and loom fixers. It is useless to say they would like to know how, because it would, of course, enable them to fill their position with more ease and satisfaction to themselves and their employer as well, and naturally enable them to be competent to earn more and stand a better chance for still further promotion.

As a practical mill man, and having always been associated with the boys in the mill, Mr. King was aware of the fact that the average textile book is not appreciated simply because it is gotten up in such shape that the uneducated man cannot understand it. He states that these objections are all overcome in his book. It is gotten up

especially for the uneducated man and it is so arranged, explained and illustrated that you can't help but understand it and the information it contains will always be useful. It will never get out of date.

The book is of good cloth binding, 8x6 inches in size, good plain print, 72 pages with 14 reproductions of actual cloth samples, including bed-ticking, etc.

You will note from the index that it covers practically all the information required in a weaving room, regarding calculations, etc., and you will find it well worth the price to get this information without having to go through a long string of studies.

We have been selling this book for \$1.25, but Mr. King wishes to close out the first edition at \$1.00 each, delivered by parcel post, or 12 books to any one address for \$10.00.

Send orders to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

A Warning Against Short Staple Cotton.

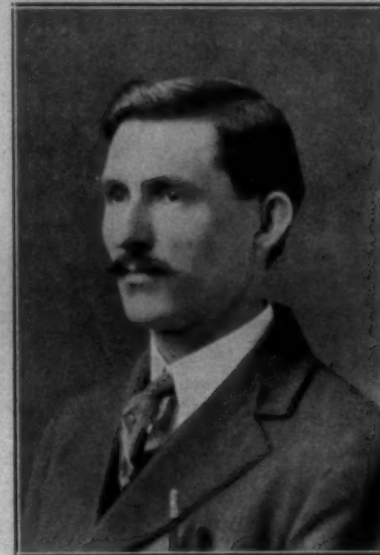
The Department of Agriculture, on April 9, 1914, and again on March 2, 1915, issued warnings to farmers of the southwest against planting varieties of cotton that usually produce a staple of less than seven-eighths inch in length, especially such varieties as are said to produce half seed and half lint. In view of the approaching planting season, the department wishes to reiterate these warnings for the benefit of the entire cotton belt. The producers of cotton, for their own welfare, should heed this advice, and should exercise judicious care in the selection of planting seed.

The following reasons are given for warning cotton growers against planting any variety that usually produces a staple of less than seven-eighths inch in length.

1. Cotton of less than seven-eighths inch staple in of approximately the same spinning value as the bulk of the cotton of India. On



Writer of No. 5
A. B. Brown
Belmont, N. C.



Writer of No. 47
W. T. Byrd
Oxford, N. C.

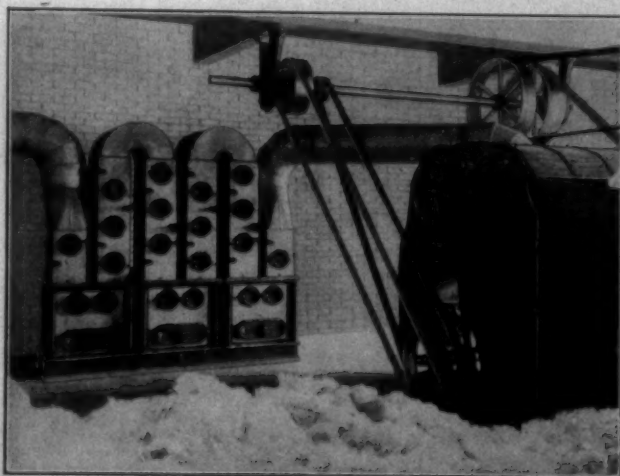
economic principles, the American product should be maintained on a higher level of intrinsic worth than that of India in order that the American crop may not be forced to compete in the markets of the world with the cotton of India.

2. Cotton of less than seven-eighths inch staple is inferior to the average American quality, and localities that produce such cotton in appreciable quantities soon establish reputations for an inferior product. The price of all cotton in such markets will suffer on account of the poor reputation of the market.

3. Competent cotton buyers discriminate against extremely short staple whenever such cotton is discovered. They should be equally careful to discriminate in favor of cotton of good staple. The farmer who produces inferior cotton is likely to find that his product brings a price materially lower than quotations would indicate as its true value. The seller commonly looks

upon such discrimination as a penalty, while the buyer considers that he is paying the full value of an inferior commodity.

4. Under the common practice of the cotton trade, the price of spot cotton is governed largely by future quotations. In order that future quotations might more accurately reflect the value of spot cotton, congress, in the United States cotton futures act, provided a form of contract, exempt from the tax imposed by the act, on which cotton of extremely low grade or which is less than seven-eighths inch in length of staple is not deliverable. This action by congress was intended primarily for the benefit of producers. One of its results was the adoption by the New York and New Orleans exchanges of the exempted form of future contract, so that cotton of less than seven-eighths inch in length of staple cannot be delivered thereon. This legislation in no way affects any sale of spot cotton.



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Learning to Operate Textile Machinery

Contributed exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin by L. A. Hackett.

Before the beginner should be taught to run a piece of cotton machinery, it is desirable to make a complete analysis of each of the various operations of the machinery necessary. The correct method of performing the principle duties to be attended to by the operative govern largely his mental and physical output and these are different for each type of machine.

The matters with which the operative can clearly have no concern, so far as his ability to obtain a good product are mainly, supply and quality of stock and equipment, proper fixing, oiling, etc. The best work of the operative depends on his knowing what to do and how to do it.

In the majority of cases the apprentice or learner does not have the proper instruction as to how his new duties shall be performed, but is merely left to himself, or put to work on a machine with an experienced hand to pick up what he can and to do it in his own way. This is a wrong method and is ultimately a handicap to the operative and lessens the quality and rapidity with which the work will be done later.

A familiar example of this wrong method is seen when one is learning to use the typewriter. The beginner by himself will usually start with his two index fingers picking out the proper keys one after another and after a while add more fingers of each hand to his work. With proper instruction the touch system would have been used at the start and the learner would have advanced rapidly and finally become a much more proficient operator in the end.

So it is in operating a piece of textile machinery, either with or without proper instruction. A certain amount of explanation is necessary for the novice and it does not lower the dignity nor respect for the overseer for him to show the operative how the thing should be done, that the experienced man understands intuitively or possibly he thinks that he never had to learn.

Consider for instance the operation of a slubber. There are four main divisions of things to be learned for this machine, as shown in the following list:

A—Cleaning.

1. Pick top clearers.
2. Pick bottom clearers.
3. Pick top roll bearings.
4. Wipe under roller stands.
5. Clean lower portion of spindle.
6. Oil spindle tops.
7. Wipe head of frame.

B—Creeling.

1. Piece ends correctly.
2. Press sliver in cans to proper heights when creeling.
3. Turn cans of sliver remaining from cans already creeled carefully.

C—Doffing.

1. Start through ends for new doff, of those ends broken back.
2. Kink ends and wind back cone belt, etc.
3. Remove outside row of flyers

in exact manner.

4. Crayon bobbins.
5. Doff bobbins.
6. Roll ends on bobbins.
7. Start frame.
8. Place empty bobbins on frame for next doff after 7 or 8 layers are wound on.

D—Fix Ends Broken Down by Reason of—

1. Plugged flyer leg.
2. Waste on presser.
3. Plugged on rising bobbin.
4. Loose flyer on spindle.
5. Bad sliver piecing.
6. Roving licking round either leather or steel rolls.
7. Ends run out.
8. Tangled sliver in cans.
9. Too small bobbins from end being down.

The proper instructor will see that each of these things are thoroughly understood and mastered by the apprentice and also that he performs the duties in the exact manner that experience has shown they should best be done before the beginning is left to himself.

A set of instruction rules for each machine, somewhat similar to the single analysis here given standardizes the operations and will enable new mill hands to prove their efficiency earlier in their work than the time it takes to instruct them, and then there will be no reason nor excuse for failure to understand exactly what is required of them in all particulars.

Export Co-operation to Meet World Trade Conditions After the War.

(Continued from Page 5.)

ufacturers upon a more equal footing with the larger ones, but it would be a serious mistake to discriminate against export associations or co-operations merely because of the magnitude of the domestic business of the associated members.

Our export statistics indicate that a sizable fraction of the total of our sales abroad, of manufactured articles, is done by comparatively few large concerns. The sales, to certain countries of great quantities of heavy American machinery, has aided in establishing American engineering practice and in this way made it easy for numerous small manufacturers in the same or allied lines to dispose of their goods. The large manufacturers have been pioneers in the foreign field and have shown the way to the small exporters. Consequently, any attempt to restrict their free expansion would have a disastrous effect upon the country's export trade as a whole.

The powers vested in the Federal Trade Commission seemingly are sufficiently broad to enable it to deal as effectively with unfair practices and oppressive methods of competition arising out of combinations in the export trade as with similar acts the outcome of combinations in the domestic trade.

It is incontestable that measures

(Continued on Page 16.)

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F. T. WALSH, Manager
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We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

ROGERS W. DAVIS, SOUTHERN AGENT
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 912 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.

Keating Bill Will Be Amended.

Our editor has just returned from Washington, D. C., where he had a conference with several who are in touch with the situation and we can state on good authority that the Keating Bill will be amended considerably by the committee.

The National Child Labor crowd are slipping badly and unless they can sand the track with some quick and effective work they will not be able to recognize their child (the Keating Bill) when it gets through the Senate even if it does pass.

The representatives of the National Child Labor Committee made a very poor showing before the Senate Committee and the severe tongue-lashing given Dr. McKelway by Senator Pomeroy was justified by the remarks that McKelway had made.

On the other hand Capt. Ellison Smyth, Scott Roberts, J. M. Davis and other witnesses for the Cotton Manufacturers made a splendid impression upon the committee by their clear cut and honest statements.

We can not foretell the exact nature of the amendments but have good reason for stating that the bill will be changed.

The letters sent to the sub committee consisting of Senators Smith, Robeson and Cummings by mill operators are having a good influence.

Oppose the Philippine Bill.

The loss of cotton goods trade in China has been to some extent compensated by our growing trade in the Philippines where a protective tariff has kept the Japanese goods from capturing the market.

A bill which has passed the senate gives independence to the Philippines and will mean the loss of that market for our goods.

For this reason and others, the cotton manufacturers of the South are opposing the passage of the Philippine independence bill. Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, president of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' association, recently addressed the following letter to members of the association.

To the Members of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina:

Gentlemen: I write to urge you to address a letter without delay to the congressmen from South Carolina, namely:

Messrs. A. F. Lever, D. E. Finley, Wyatt Aiken, J. P. Byrnes, R. S. Whaley, J. W. Ragsdale, S. J. Nichols, in reference to the Philippine independence bill, which has passed the United States senate and is now before the house, and urge them to vote against the passage of this bill.

The trade of the Philippines is

steadily growing, and is largely the product of Southern cotton mills. Out of \$32,000,000 worth of cotton goods exported in 1914, the Philippines took \$4,982,000 worth of cotton goods, or 326,000,000 yards. The China trade has dropped from \$8,000,000 to \$2,789,000. We have a great advantage in trading with the Philippines in the protection granted to American manufacturers as against the world, and if we lose control of the Philippines we will be open to Japanese competition, which will drive us out of that market.

Another reason is that under our treaty with Spain, when we acquired the Philippine Islands, we agreed to take over the responsibility Spain had borne in protection and caring for those people, and to turn them loose in the early future will only expose them to internal wars and outside oppression.

Yours truly,

Ellison A. Smyth,

President.

The day will doubtless come when this country will give independence to the Philippines but we do not believe that they are yet ready for self government.

A friend who has recently returned from five years spent in the Philippines states that no greater injustice could be done the people of the Philippines than to cut them loose at this time when many of the wild tribes are not yet under control and the people as a whole are not prepared for self government.

It is a popular impression that the Philippines are an expense upon the United States but they are entirely self sustaining at the present time and the revenue is not only sufficient to conduct the government of the islands but is also being used to construct, under supervision of government engineers, highways and public works of many kinds.

The fort built in Manila bay by the United States is said to be the strongest in the world and capable of protecting Manila against any invasion.

The governing body of the Philippines is being gradually changed by the substitution of natives for Americans and it will be only a short time before it will be controlled by Philipinos.

We do not believe that the people of the Philippines will be benefited by independence at this stage and it will cost this country much in trade.

Southern Textile Association to Meet on June 16th and 17th.

Robt. F. Bowe, chairman of the arrangement committee of the Southern Textile Association, announces that the annual meeting will be held on June 16th and 17th at Asheville, N. C.

Great preparations are being made at Asheville as they expect six or seven hundred mill men to be present.

Representatives of National Congress of Mothers to Visit Mills.

David Clark as secretary of the Executive Committee of Cotton Manufacturers went to Washington, D. C., last week and extended to Mrs. A. A. Birney an invitation to visit a few Southern cotton mills.

Mrs. Birney recently appeared before the Senate Committee in opposition to the Keating Bill and will attend the annual meeting of the National Congress of Mothers at Nashville, Tenn., on April 4th.

Since Mr. Clark's return he has received the following letter:

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations
Washington, March 24, 1916.

Mr. David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

Miss Garrett will not be able to accept your invitation to visit the mills with me in Danville, Greensboro and Lexington; so I have asked Miss Ellen Lombard, who is our secretary of the Home Division in the Bureau of Education, to make the trip with me. We expect to leave here Wednesday night, March 29, at 10:45 by Southern Railroad, reaching Danville early Thursday morning (5:37 a. m.) We can leave Danville 12:02 p. m. and reach Greensboro 1:39 p. m. From there we will go to Spartanburg. If you can arrange to have some one meet us at the first two places we shall be very much obliged.

Very truly yours,

(Mrs. A. A.) Helen T. Birney.

Mr. Clark will meet Mrs. Birney and Miss Lombard at Danville on Thursday morning and accompany them to Greensboro and Spartanburg. If the National Congress of Mothers pass resolutions against the Keating Bill they will have a countrywide effect.

Confers With Mill Owners.

Greensboro, March 27.—W. A. Tucker of the Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce of the United States was in Greensboro today conferring with Ceasar Cone and other mill owners on the South American trade situation.

Mr. Tucker will go to South America in May to look over the situation there and investigate the prospects for establishing a trade in American textiles. He states that the South American textile trade has heretofore been handled through English and German merchants, but that an effort will be made to get in on a firm basis and probably establish some American banking connections that will ultimately result in an enormous trade in textiles between the two continents.

Mr. Tucker is only making one more stop in North Carolina, at Durham. From there he will go to Greenville, S. C., and other points south, returning to Washington by way of Knoxville, Tenn., where there are large textile industries, and Chicago.

PERSONAL NEWS

H. E. Nobles has resigned as second in spinning at St. Pauls, N. C.

S. E. McGee has become night overseer of carding at the Rhyne Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

J. T. Strother, of Duke, N. C., is now fixing looms at the Rosemary (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. F. Allen, of Kinston, N. C., has become second hand in spinning at St. Pauls, N. C.

T. J. Garrison has been promoted to section hand in spinning at the Louisville (Ky.) Mills.

R. C. Hill from Toccoa, Ga., is now fixing looms at the Louise Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. J. Conenll has been promoted to second hand in spinning at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co. No. 2.

T. G. Mitchell of Schoolfield, Va., is now section hand in spinning at the Olympia Mills, Columbia, S. C.

W. B. Chance, overseer of carding at Brown Mills, Concord, N. C., has been given charge of the spinning also.

W. T. Royster has resigned as overseer of carding at the Jackson Mills, Monroe, N. C., to accept a traveling position.

G. W. Rucker has been promoted from night overseer of carding to a similar position on the day run at the Rhyne Mill, Lincolnton, N. C.

M. T. Sanford has accepted the position of overser of carding at the Southside Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Chas. Iceman, manager of the Icemorlee Mills, Monroe, N. C., is at his office again after a severe illness.

G. K. Ware has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Athens (Ga.) Mfg. Co. No. 2, to accept a position at the Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.

W. T. Love has resigned as vice-president of the Dorothy Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C.

P. H. Howard of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Marlboro Mills Nos. 1 and 2, McColl, S. C.

Sam Lanier of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo, N. C.

F. F. Robinson has resigned as overseer of spinning at Bon Air, Ala., to accept the same position at Highland City Mills, Talladega, Ala.

B. Holden has resigned as overseer of carding at the Profile Cotton Mills, Jacksonville, Ala. and has moved to Charlotte, N. C.

W. S. Boyd has resigned as overseer of spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins mill No. 1 to become superintendent of the Harden Mfg. Co., Worth, N. C.

P. E. Adams has resigned his position at the Paola Mills, Statesville, N. C., to become overseer of spinning and twisting at the Turner Mills, East Monbo, N. C.



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Send for samples and cup now. No charge.

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708-10 Washington St., New York

C. W. Robinson has resigned as treasurer to become vice-president of the Dorothy Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C.

I. H. Keenan, has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Avondale Cotton Mill, Birmingham, Ala., to accept a similar position at Atco, Ga.

W. C. Cobb, superintendent of Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co., has been appointed an elder to represent Memorial church at the spring meeting of the Presbytery of South Carolina.

William G. Reynolds, general manager of the Dorothy Mfg. Co., Dallas, N. C., has been elected treasurer as well as manager. He has also been elected to the board of directors, succeeding F. L. Wilson, resigned.

O. W. Whatley, overseer of weaving at the Union Mills, LaFayette, Ga., has been elected superintendent of the Linwood Sunday School.

J. T. Henderson, overseer of carding and spinning at Opelika Cotton Mill, Opelika, Ala., was in Charlotte, N. C., last week on business for his company.

R. L. Stowe, secretary and treasurer of the Chronicle, Imperial and National Yarn Mills, Belmont, N. C., has announced his candidacy for county commissioner from South Point township.

John B. Cleveland Hurt.

John B. Cleveland, president of the Whitney Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C., was painfully but not seriously injured when his horse ran away and overturned the buggy. It was first reported that Mr. Cleveland was seriously injured, but it was learned later that he escaped with a few slight bruises.

Opelika Cotton Mills, Opelika, Ala.

H. H. McCall Supt. & Sec.
J. T. Henderson .. Carder & Spinner
H. W. Carlisle .. Engineer & M. M.

Bettie Francis Cotton Mills Alexander City, Ala.

O. J. Thomas Superintendent
J. A. Smith Carder
G. E. Litsey Spinner

Danville Knitting Mills Bon Air, Ala.

C. A. Davis Superintendent
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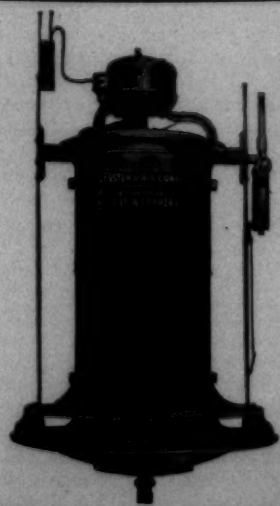
OVER GREASES

NON-FLUID OIL feeds without requiring frictional heat thereby saving power, and decreasing coal consumption. It is not affected by temperature, but retains its "body" in any climate.

Every mill-owner, superintendent and engineer should be interested in NON-FLUID OIL—it means GREATER ECONOMY, EFFICIENCY and CLEANLINESS. Without obligation we furnish free samples for tests in your own mill, under your own conditions. Write us now

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

165 Broadway, New York.



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WITH OR WITHOUT

Automatic Regulation of Humidity and Temperature

Moderate in Cost

Cheap to Operate

Yields Big Returns

STUART W. CRAMER

CHARLOTTE,

NORTH CAROLINA

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Munford, Ala.—The Munford Cotton Mills have added 432 spindles.

Anniston, Ala.—The Anniston Manufacturing Company has installed a number of new Stafford automatic looms.

Atlanta, Ga.—Business men of Atlanta have subscribed \$6,000 for the establishment of a knitting mill which will be selected shortly.

Opelika, Ala.—The Opelika Cotton Mills have installed some new Fales & Jenks twistors. They will make 30 2-ply warps.

Kannapolis, N. C.—Contract has been let by the Cannon Manufacturing Co. for nine more cottages, in addition to those recently contracted for.

St. Pauls, S. C.—A. I. McDonald and A. R. McEachern are erecting a small yarn mill to be known as the Ernaldson Manufacturing Company. The machinery was purchased second-hand but is in first-class condition.

LaGrange, Ga.—A regular semi-annual dividend of four per cent will be paid by Dunson Mills to the stockholders in that company on April 1st. At a recent meeting of the directors of these mills last week the regular semi-annual dividend was declared and other business was attended to, reports showing the mills to be enjoying continued prosperity and with extremely bright prospects for the future.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Mfg. Co., has let contract to the Sanitary Engineering Co., of Charlotte, N. C., for the installation of 800 modern sewage disposals to be installed at each of the operatives houses in their Kannapolis village and also at the Cabarrus Mill Village in Concord, N. C.

Hope Mills, N. C.—Officers have been elected for the Rockfish Mills, which recently bought the Hope Mills plants, as follows: S. L. Arrington, president; D. J. Rose, vice president; and R. L. Huffings, secretary-treasurer; R. J. Campbell, superintendent. No. 2 mill is expected to be operated at an early date and Nos. 1 and 4 mills will probably be equipped with spinning machinery before resuming operations.

Liberty, S. C.—By order of the court, the sale of the Maplecroft Mills was postponed from Monday, March 20, to April 24. J. M. Geer, of Greenville, owns personally all the debts of the plant with the exception of \$229, and may take over the property. The stockholders requested Mr. Geer to ask for the postponement of the sale, which request he granted.

Piedmont, Ala.—The Coosa Company has begun work on six new cottages, of the bungalow style, which will be used by their operatives.

Gastonia, N. C.—C. B. Armstrong, president of the Clara, Dunn & Armstrong Mills, has purchased 42 acres on the Southern Railway just north of Gastonia, N. C., and will erect a mill of 6,500 spindles on fine yarns from 50s to 60s.

Contracts for machinery have been let and contract for building will be placed in the next ten days.

Dallas, N. C.—At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Dorothy Manufacturing Co., W. T. Love resigned as vice-president of the company. C. M. Robinson, who has been treasurer, was elected vice-president. William G. Reynolds general manager, succeeds Mr. Robinson as treasurer. Mr. Reynolds was also elected to the board of directors, succeeding F. L. Wilson, who resigned.

Egan, Ga.—It is understood that the Martel Mills will replace their old looms with 382 E Model Draper looms. They are also installing a warp drawing-in machine and a new equipment of high pressure boilers. Considerable improvements will be made in remodeling and painting the present mill and tenements. It is expected that the work will be completed by September 1st.

Greenville, S. C.—A. H. McCarrel, formerly with the Barrett combination of cotton mills, has been engaged by John M. Geer, as his assistant and as general superintendent of all the mills of which Mr. Geer is the head. The mills with which Mr. McCarrel will be affiliated are the Easley Mills, of Easley, S. C.; the Easley Mills, of Liberty; the Franklin Mills, of Greer; the Alice Mill, of Easley, and the Hartwell, Ga., mill.

Selma, N. C.—According to a local report, the Ethel Cotton Mills, Lizzie Cotton Mills and the Selma Cotton Mills of this place, and the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Co., of Smithfield, will be consolidated into a company which will have a capital of \$1,000,000, if the present plans of the officials of the companies are carried through. It is said that the new company would have 22,220 spindles.

The Lizzie Cotton Mills are capitalized at \$200,000 and operate 10,500 spindles on 18s to 24s hosiery yarns and the Ethel Cotton Mills have a capital of \$100,000 and an equipment of 8,400 spindles on 18s to 24s hosiery yarns; M. C. Winston is president and S. V. Pitts is treasurer of both. The Selma Cotton Mills Co., capitalized at \$90,000, operates 10,560 spindles on 18s to 14s hosiery yarns, and its officers are N. E. Edgerton, president, and W. H. Call, secretary and treasurer. A total of 22,000 spindles is operated by the Ivanhoe Manufacturing Co., of Smithfield, in its two plants of 10,000 and 12,000 spindles, making 18s to 26s hosiery yarns; the company has a capital of \$251,532, its officers being B. B. Adams, president, and F. K. Broadhurst, treasurer.

Carolina Mills Sold.

A company to be known as the Poinsett Mills, through its representative A. G. Furman, purchased the Carolina Mills, Greenville, S. C., at public auction for \$204,500, which was the highest bid received for the property by E. Inman, master in equity. Wm. Goldsmith of Greenville, representing other clients and W. C. Smith, of North Carolina, were the only other bidders, Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Furman competing until the last.

Mr. Furman announced no details of the new organization, which he said would be effected prior to April 1. Application for a state charter will be made at once though Mr.

Furman preferred not to disclose the names of the petitioners until the proper time. He announced that the mills would be operated continuously pending the perfection of the new organization and that as soon as the new management is under way improvements will be made to the mill and the houses in the village. A considerable amount of money is to be expended to increase the efficiency of the manufactory. The mill manufactures white goods and, it is understood, enjoys an excellent demand for its products.

The Carolina Mills had been in the hands of the receiver, Aug. W. Smith, of Spartanburg, since March 1915. The sale Wednesday was pursuant to the decree of the court in the case of the City National bank of Greenville, the Norwood National bank of Greenville, the Guaranty & Trust Company, in behalf of themselves and all other stockholders of Carolina Mills, plaintiffs, versus the Carolina Mills. This sale was for the purpose of satisfying the creditors as the indebtedness of the company amounted to approximately half a million dollars.

The entire manufacturing plant of the company including all the real estate consisting of about 80 acres, part of which is within the city proper, was sold. In the mills are 26,547 spindles and 6,457 looms.

The terms of sale required each person desiring to bid to deposit with the Master a certified check payable to the order of the master in the sum of \$5,000, and without such deposit no bid was cried. The terms are one-half cash and balance on a credit of ninety days, the credit portion to bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

Boiler Explosion at Prospect Mills.

Three men were badly injured and the boiler room wrecked when the boiler at the Prospect Mills, at Batesville, S. C., exploded at 5:30 o'clock Friday morning.

George Kirby, night watchman at the mill, and his son, Manzie Kirby, who were thought to be in a critical condition as a result of the explosion, were taken to the Greenville city hospital, and an operation was performed during the early afternoon on George Kirby, with the hope of saving his life. It is understood he is injured most seriously about the head, but physicians hold out hopes of his recovery. The son, it is stated, is not believed to be so badly hurt as was at first thought. M. B. Bagwell, of Batesville, an employe of the mill, was also injured in the explosion, but his injuries were not thought to be so serious, and he was given prompt medical attention at his home there.

Details of the occurrence are meagre, and no cause for the explosion is ascribed. It was only a short time before the opening of the mill that the explosion occurred, and the hands were beginning to

GRID BARS

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ATHERTON PIN GRID BAR CO.

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Emmons Loom Harness Company

The Largest Manufacturers of Loom Harness and Reeds in America

Loom Harness and Reeds

Slasher and Striking Combs, Warper and Leice Reeds, Beam-er and Dresser Hecks, Mending Eyes, Jacquard Heddles.

LAWRENCE, MASS.

Thursday, March 30, 1916.

gather. The engine and boiler were housed in a building somewhat apart from the main building of the mill. This section of the building, it is stated, was practically wrecked by the explosion.

Campbell Textile Machinery Company.

The Campbell Textile Machinery Company has been organized with Leon Campbell as president and general manager and have taken over the textile machinery business of Potter & Johnson Machine Company.

All the patents and patterns for the manufacture of high grade lappers and cards have been moved to Auburn R. I., where the Campbell Textile Machinery Company have secured a modern and commodious building which was formerly occupied by the Maxwell Motor Company.

The expert and experienced machinists who had been engaged by Potter & Johns on their cards and lappers have been transferred to the Campbell Textile Machinery Company.

The new company is installing every modern appliance and will be able to turn out lappers and cards with the same workmanship and finish for which Potter & Johnson machinery has been noted.

Leon Campbell, the president of the new company has had many years experience as a machine builder and is well and favorably known in the South.

J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, N.C., will be Southern representative of the Campbell Textile Machinery Company as he has been of the Potter & Johnson Machine Company.

Letter to Senator Smith.

Hon. E. D. Smith, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I am pleased to note that the Senate Committee in charge of the Keating Child Labor Bill has referred it to a Sub-Committee of which you are Chairman. I wish to enter my protest against this bill, with all the vigor at my command. I have here widows with children, who are now making a substantial living, and who, if this bill becomes a law, will certainly suffer. They have no farms, and even if they did, they are wholly incapable of cultivating them.

I am at loss to understand in what way Messrs. Keating and McKelway expect those helpless widows and orphans to earn an honest living, and I might say, any other sort of a living. I am surprised that Mr. McKelway, being a very able Presbyterian minister, and knowing the conditions of the South, as he must and does know them, would lend himself, for a financial consideration, to such a law. When these people are legislated out of work,



Spinners Run More Sides

The following letter was written to one of our foremen:

We have now had the Turbo-Humidifier in operation nearly three months, and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the same.

We have had no trouble whatever with the system during this time, and your own personal work upon the job was most excellent.

I have had experience with nearly all of the standard types of humidifiers, but the Turbo in my opinion excels at every point. I firmly believe that it is a direct saving of nearly 3 per cent. in the matter of invisible waste, besides enabling us to use stock that heretofore was unavailable and valueless. Our spin- self and needs little or no attention, after being properly adjusted.

ners run more sides, thereby increasing the individual earnings. The Turbo practically cares for it.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office Commercial Building, Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager.

who is going to provide for them? Certainly the mills can't operate at 8 hours per day. Don't suppose that any of the interested gentlemen would contend that they could. Are the States or the National Government going to provide for them; there is no evidence of it. Is brother McKelway going to donate any part of his fat salary to a Charity Fund; I do not believe it.

God declared thousands of years ago that man should eat bread by the sweat of his brow, and he evidently meant widows and children, since he has not provided any other means of their getting it, up to this date, notwithstanding he has had the untiring efforts of Mr. McKelway for the past several years.

If McKelway and Keating can legislate the Utopian touch of Midas, and haven't done it, and they haven't or can't, then they are the guilty oppressors of Youth.

There is one charge constantly made against the Southern mills, that is a half truth and a whole lie, and if there is any thing meaner than a deliberate, malicious willful lie, it is a perverted half truth. I very often see in our Textile papers articles written by parties who are antagonistic to the Cotton Mill Industry, in which they make the statement that the mills of the South run 11 and 12 hours per day. As a matter of fact a great many mills run 11 hours 5 days in the week and stop at noon on Saturdays, making 60 hours per week. If there is any one who does not know this to be a fact, it is because they don't want to know the truth. They tell of the mills running 11 hours per day, but don't tell that they stop at noon on Saturdays.

I am in a position to know that mill owners, as a rule, do every thing, the profits of the mill permits, for the general uplift and welfare of their employees, in the way of churches, schools, kindergartens, sanitation, libraries and places of amusement, when possible and that as a general rule there is a spirit of mutual good will between the employer and employees. I was put in a mill at about 11 years of age, in 1873, have done just about every thing in a mill from sweeping including some erecting, to Gen. manager, doing the buying and selling of the product, and feel I am in a position to render unbiased opinion.

If the energy put in this bill by Keating and McKelway had been directed towards equipping and maintaining sanitariums for contagious and incurable diseases, and enacting laws to prevent the manufacture and sale of whiskey and cigarettes, their efforts would not have been in vain, and they would have done something that would have been for the general welfare of Humanity, and especially helpful to widows and children.

M. W. Irwin

Direct Representation Will Bring Results



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SELLING AGENT
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Plain and Fancy Cotton Fabrics

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Solicited

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL, Southern Representative, 1014 Healy Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Cotton goods markets week and extended for the next were strong during the week and eight or ten weeks. prices continued to advance. The market for fine goods held Bleached cotton were moved up and strong, with a growing scarcity for some of the leading lines are practically off the market for delivery any time before may. Staple tickings were advanced to a basis of 15 cents a yard for 8-ounce goods. Gingham held firmly at 8 cents. Buyers taking print cloths and convertibles have shown great faith in the future value of these goods, as they have placed contracts for further supplies with deliveries running through the whole year. The demand for fine yarn goods is steady and large prices are higher than they have been for many years. Many novelties are being asked for to be delivered in October.

There was no falling off in the export demand for cotton goods last week. From the miscellaneous markets there is a demand for goods for almost every country on the globe. In this market are buyers from Scandinavia, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia and buyers who are looking for small lots of merchandise for early shipment to many minor ports. Firms who are equipped for export trade are getting a steady business and the buyers are willing to pay full prices for the goods they need. Some business has been taken from the Red Sea district on 4.70 yard sheetings and some small lots have been reported sold to India.

The domestic trade in cotton goods is broad and steady. Mail order business is large and distributors in all parts of the country are placing orders for further supplies. In many cases, goods are so much delayed in shipment that buyers are asking for prompt deliveries on new contracts to meet their requirements. Stocks in first hands are very limited and in some instances it is impossible even to allow requests for shipments of case lots by request. Stocks in first hands in New York are reported to be smaller than ever before.

The activity of the Fall River print cloth market showed no signs of slackening during last week. The sales for the week were well above the output and practically all styles of the goods made in Fall River were sold last week. Manufacturers and sellers are not yet inclined to sell on long forward contracts to any great extent. Prices made a substantial advance last week. The sales for the week amount to about 300,000 pieces.

An advance of an eighth of a cent was the average for the goods that figured in the trading. The demand for 36-inch goods continued very active and there was also a good call for 25- and 32-inch widths. Sateens and twills were in good demand and goods were sold as quickly as the mills could guarantee deliveries. These goods are becoming very scarce for prompt delivery. Contracts as a rule, called for deliveries to commence in about a

well pleased with the outlook. Quotations on cotton goods in New York were as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch,			
64x64s	4c nominal		
28-inch, 64x60s	3 3-4	—	
Graygoods, 39-inch,			
68x72s	6	—	
38 1-2-inch, 64x64s	5 3-8	5 1-2	
4-yard, 80x80s	7 1-4	—	
Brown drills, std.	8	—	
Sheetings, So., std.	8 1-2	—	
3-yard, 48x48s	7 3-8	—	
4-yard, 56x60s	6 1-4	—	
4-yard, 48x48s	5 7-8	—	
4-yard, 44x44s	6	—	
5-yard, 48x48s	4 7-8	—	
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	—	
Selkirk, 8-oz., duck	12 1-2	—	
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	12 1-2	—	
Hartford, 11-oz. 40-			
inch duck	15 3-4	—	
Woodberry, sail d'k.	20%	—	
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	27 1/2%	—	
Ticking, 8-ounce	14 1-2	—	
Standard prints	6 1-2	—	
Standard gingham	8	—	
Dress gingham	8	9 1-2	

How to Live Cheaply.

Substitute comfort for show. Put convenience in place of fashion. Study simplicity. Refuse to be beguiled into a style of living above what is required by your position in society and is justified by your resources. Set a fashion of simplicity, neatness, prudence and inexpensiveness which others will be glad to follow and thank you for introducing. Teach yourself to do without a thousand and one pretty and showy things which wealthy people purchase, and pride yourself on being just as happy without them as your rich neighbors are with them. Put so much dignity, sincerity, kindness, virtue and love into your simple and inexpensive home that its members will never miss the costly flipperies and showy adornments of fashion, and be happier in the cozy and comfortable apartments than most of our wealthy neighbors are in their splendid apartments.—Ex.

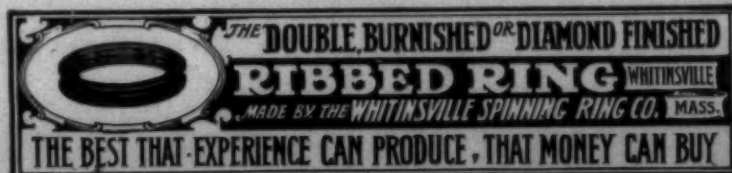
Cowpens, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cowpens Mfg. Company, the following board of directors was elected: J. W. Brown, J. N. Cudd, H. M. Brown and B. H. Brown.

The directors re-elected J. W. Brown, president; re-elected J. N. Cudd vice president and re-elected J. C. Day secretary and treasurer.

The secretary reported that the financial condition of the mill was satisfactory.

The Cowpens Manufacturing company has a capital stock of \$120,000 and manufactures medium weight sheetings.

Our Spinning Rings SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST
Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



RICHARD A. BLYTHE

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Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

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THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY

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Sizings and Finishings

Soaps and Softeners

FOR ALL TEXTILES.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

How to Figure Out and Arrange

Pattern Work

For Weaving Colored Fabrics

By J. G. KING

PRICE \$1.00

CLARK PUB. CO.

Charlotte, N. C.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—The local yarn market was active last week, there being a good many sales of large quantities of both carded and combed yarns for delivery during the summer. Prices have continued high and firm. It is a sellers' market and everything indicates that it will remain so for some time. Many complaints of delayed deliveries caused by the embargo are heard from buyers. In some instances they have had to go in the market and pay several cents over their contract price for yarns to keep them running until delayed shipments get in.

Underwear and hosiery mills are running at capacity. Makers of lightweight underwear are getting orders for delivery in August and September, this being the first time in years that lightweights have been wanted so late in the season. Hosiery mills are behind in their deliveries, some of them who make hosiery goods having sold up until near the first of the year. All grades of carded yarn hosiery are in good demand and mills are well sold ahead.

The carded yarn situation showed much improvement during the week. Dealers received many inquiries for 24s and 26s, ranging from 100,000 to 200,000 pounds, and spinners moved their prices up, and many of them refused orders at prices which they accepted two weeks ago. Sales during the week were larger than they have been for some time.

There was no slackening of the demand for fine combed yarns during the week and they have become very scarce for spot and prompt delivery. Prices have been moved higher and higher, and the buyer who needs the yarn has to pay what the spinner asks. The best demand is for 30-2 to 80-2 skeins, warps and tubes. Hosiery manufacturers are the best buyers of single combed yarns and the demand for these yarns is better than it has been for a good many years.

Some of the sales reported were as follows: Southern frame spun 16s cones, 28 1-2 cents; 18s cones, 28 3-4 to 30 cents; 24s cones, 31 to 37 cents. Eastern mule spun cones cents; 30s cones, 33 1-2 to 35 cents; 32s cones, 35 1-2 cents; 36s cones, 32 cents; 26s cones, 31 1-2 to 33 sold on the basis of 29 to 30 cents for 10s for coarse numbers.

Yarn Quotations.

Prices of yarns were quoted in New York on Monday as follows:

Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s to 8s	18 1-2-20
10s to 12s	19 1-2-22
14s	21 1-2-22
16s	21 1-2-23
20s	24 1-2—
24s	27 1-2—
26s	29 —
30s	30 1-2-31
36s	37 —37 1-2

40s	39	—40
50s	48	—49
60s		—55
3-ply 8s upholstery	19 1-2-20	1-2
4-ply 8s upholstery	19 1-2-20	1-2

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19	—19 1-2
10s	20	—
12s	21 1-2—	
14s	22	—
16s	22 1-2—	
20s		—23 1-2
22s	23	—
26s	25 1-2-26	
30s	28	—

Southern Single Chain Warps.

10s to 12s	21	—21 1-2
14s	21	—21 1-2
16s	22 1-2—	
26s	23 1-2—	
22s	23 1-2—	
24s	25	—
26s	26	—
30s	23	—
40s	36	—

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s to 10s	21	—22
12s to 14s	23	—
2-ply 16s	23	—23 1-2
2-ply 20s		—25
2-ply 24s	23 1-2-29	
2-ply 26s	29 1-2—	
2-ply 30s	30 1-2-31	
2-ply 40s	40	—
2-ply 50s	50	—51
2-ply 60s	55	—53

Southern Frame Cones.

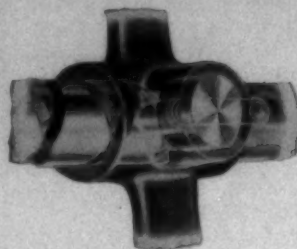
8s	20	—
10s	20 1-2—	
12s	21	—
14s	21 1-2—	
16s	22 1-2—	
18s	22 1-2—	
20s	23	—
22s		—23 1-2
24s	23 1-2—	
26s	24	—
22s fleece colors		—25
30s		—26 1-2
40s	35	—36

Eastern Carded Cops.

10s	23	—
11s	23 1-2—	
12s	24	—
14s	14 1-2—	
16s	25	—
18s	25 1-2—	
20s	25 1-2-26	
22s	26	—26 1-2
24s	27	—27 1-2
26s	28	—28 1-2
28s	29	—29 1-2
30s	31	—32

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.

20s	34	—35
24s	36	—37
30s	42	—44
40s	48	—50
50s	57	—59
60s	66	—67
70s	73	—76
80s	80	—84



BALLING MACHINE DOG

WE ARE PROUD OF OUR DOG!

It Minimizes Wear and Never Breaks

Can be replaced in a few minutes if necessary.

The dog is only one of several important features that stamp THE ENTWISTLE BALLER as the leader in construction and in quality and quantity of production.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE ON

BALL WARPERS
BEAM WARPERS
BEAMING MACHINES
BALLING MACHINES

DOUBLING MACHINES
EXPANSION COMBS
CREELS
CARD GRINDERS

T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1886—INCORPORATED 1901

F. B. KENNEY, PRESIDENT

LOWELL, MASS.

Southern Representative, J. H. MAYES, Charlotte, N. C.

Yarn Mill for Sale

For Sale: A 7,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill. Machinery up-to date. Been operated only a short time. Will be sold at a very low price to responsible parties. Address J. Z. Miller, Jr., Kansas City, Mo., or O. A. Robbins, Florence, Ala.

Hotel Lenox

Boston, U. S. A.

It's remarkable, the number of men who find the equipment, service and cuisine at *Hotel Lenox* reflect their ideas of what a hotel should be.

Near Mechanic's Hall and the Back Bay Railway Stations. Convenient to the theatres, shopping and business sections.

Single Room with bath - - - \$2.50 to \$4.00

Double Rooms with bath - - - \$3.50 to \$5.00

L. C. Prior, Managing Director

Personal Items

William Bamber has resigned as superintendent of Weldon (N. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Watson has resigned as overseer of carding at Munford Cotton Mill, Munford, Ala.

M. E. Williamson has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at Danville Knitting Mill, Bon Air, Ala.

Floyd Todd has resigned his position at the Cocker Machine and Foundry Co., to become machinery erector for J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, N. C.

W. R. Lynch, manager of welfare and health department, Spray, N. C., has returned from attending the Southeastern Sanitary Association at Brunswick, Ga.

N. A. Gregg has resigned as superintendent of the Holt-Morgan Mills, Fayetteville, N. C., and is now a member of the Carter & Gregg Supply Company, who are engaged in the mercantile business, Kannapolis, N. C.

C. C. Randleman has resigned his position with the Dupont Powder Company and returned to his former position as superintendent of Weldon (N. C.) Cotton Manufacturing Company.

V. V. Kendrick, overseer of carding at Eva Jane Mills, Sylvauga, Ala., was called to Gaffney, S. C., last week on account of the death of his father, O. S. Kendrick, of that place.

W. R. Graham has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving No. 2 at the Roanoke Mills, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., and not J. B. Jackson, as reported through error last week.

Peerless Mattress Factory Burned.

The plant of the Peerless Mattress Company, Lexington, N. C., was destroyed by fire, Wednesday, the loss being estimated at \$30,000. The amount of insurance carried was not learned.

Lynn W. Buck Locates in New York.

The business of the Southern Dye-stuff and chemical company has grown to such an extent that they have placed two men in the New England territory and the president, Lynn W. Buck, has found it necessary to locate in New York. Mr. Buck will still retain his residence and the head office at Charlotte and expects to be able to spend about two days each month in this city.

The southern business will be handled by the treasurer and secretary, Messrs. Green and Barr of Charlotte.

Camp Fire Girls at Ware Shoals.

The Camp Fire Girls of America have established a camp at the Ware Shoals, (S. C.) Mfg. Co., with Mrs. J. B. Workman as guardian. They held their first Council Fire Friday night and presented a pro-

gram very successfully to parents and friends of the members.

The program was as follows:
Mrs. J. B. Workman, Guardian,
Tawaklia (Little Moon).

Camp Fire Girls.

Sadie Grant, Yallani (Mountain).
Louise Mattison, Ahneah (Rose Flower).

Nora Rush, Nawakawa (In the Midst of the Forest).

Mary Davenport, Uda (Fire Fly).

Ethel Mattison, Petaga (Coal of Fire).

Annie Rush, Watanopa (To Embark).

Bernice Rush, Nyoda (Rainbow).

1. Candle Lighting Ceremony.

2. Song—"Burn-Fire-Burn."

3. Roll Call.

4. Purpose of Camp Fire Life.

5. Awarding of Honors.

6. Wohelo-Cheer.

7. Laws of the Fire.

8. Song, "Mammy-Moon."

9. Story of the American Flag (Petaga).

10. Fire Dance. (As danced by Indians on reservation in York County, S. C.)

11. Song, "Boo-ga-Man."

Export Co-operation to Meet World

Trade Conditions After the

War.

(Continued from Page 9).

prescribing the methods of conduct-

ing foreign trade create an obstruction

and hindrance to its growth

and injure to the benefit of the fore-

ign consumer and to the injury of

American industries.

Need of Early Action

All the indications are that after

the war we shall be faced by two

very real dangers. First, that an

invasion of our domestic markets

will be attempted by European na-

tions, and second, that the rehabil-

itation of their own and the capture

of our foreign trade will be part

of their commercial program. Co-

operation unqualified by intoler-

erable regulation would be the most

powerful weapon that could be

placed in the hands of our manu-

facturers and producers with which

to resist these threatened attacks.

If we cannot go forward after the

war, we must recede. If we cannot

successfully meet the new interna-

tional conditions, we shall be un-

able to fulfil the high hopes we now

entertain of not only holding our

present foreign business but of

vastly extending it.

To-day American merchants and

manufacturers are perplexed and

paralyzed in their foreign endeav-

ors, through some uncertainty of

to the meaning of the law and more

fear of its application. Fortunately,

there is reason for believing that

their doubts will be soon removed,

either by constructive interpreta-

tion of the law by the Federal au-

thorities or by Act of Congress. The

Federal Trade Commission has been

investigating and studying the sub-

ject of export co-operation for some

months past. Its recommendations

will be based on the conservative

consensus of opinion of those well

qualified to be heard.

The ultimate decision in no small

degree will determine the state of

our commercial preparedness for

meeting the world conditions after

the war.

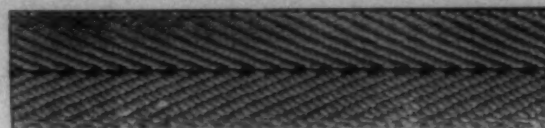
AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO., Inc

Manufacturers of

Spindle Tape

And

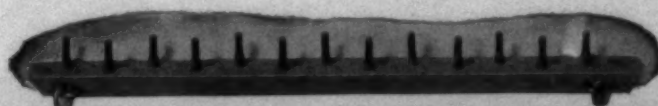
Bandings



Third and Moore Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ONCE TRIED—ALWAYS USED

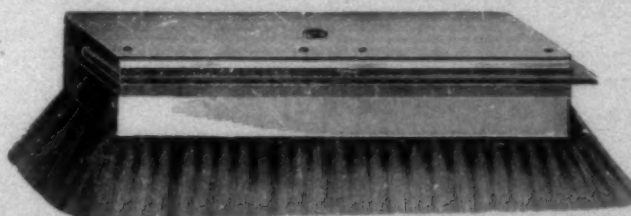


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RICE DOBBY CHAIN CO.,

Millbury, Mass.

FLOOR SCRUB AND DRYER



WRITE FOR PRICES

MADE IN ALL SIZES

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IMPERIAL BRUSH COMPANY, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

FULL LINE OF COTTON MILL BRUSHES CARRIED IN STOCK

Bradford Soluble Grease



Unexcelled as a softening agent in the finishing of Cotton fabric. Used extensively both by finishers of colored goods and bleachers in finish of whit fabrics. Any degree of "softness" may be obtained by the proper use of this article. A neutral preparation. Write for recipe for finishing.



ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON McRAE

Southern Sales Agent

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS.

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other States. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1914 Southern mills consumed 162,097 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. Nearly all the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand.

The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely those portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory.

If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural
Commissioner, Southern Railway,
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the Southern Textile Bulletin and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable free is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Napper Man Wanted

Want first class napper man to run finishing machine at night. Apply to

Florence Mills
Forest City, N. C.
I. B. Covington, Supt.

Shafting and Pulleys For Sale.

445 feet 1 15/16 in. shafting.
80 feet 2 15/16 in. shafting.
75 hangers, 12 inch drop.
7 pulleys 12 inch diameter.
6 pulleys 36 inch diameter.
1 pulley 40 inch diameter.
3 pulleys 30 inch diameter.
1 pulley 16 inch diameter.
1 pulley 14 inch diameter.
3 pulleys 24 inch diameter.

All in good condition. Address Box 903, Charlotte, N. C.

Denn Warper Tender Wanted.

Want a good, reliable man to run Denn Warper. None but first-class man, who can get off the work, need apply. Address Mary Louise Mills, Mayo, S. C.

Electrician Wanted

Would like to correspond with some first class electrician. A man that is competent of keeping up A. C. & D. C. Motors, also inside and outside wiring. No one but a first class man would be considered. Address Electrician of Textile Bulletin.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Now employed as superintendent, but desire to change for satisfactory reasons. Good references. Address No. 1377.

Wanted For Night Shift

Several families with spinners, all comber work and running good. Pay 19 cents a side for spinning. Plenty of land for some one who would like to farm and let the girls work in the mill.

Apply or write Wm. Keighley, Supt. Neconsett Mills, Inc., Cumberland, N. C.

Operatives Wanted

Wanted. Spinners, doffers, wind-er and spooler hands. Best running work in this section, good healthy place to live, regular work. Apply to overseer spinning, Aldora Mills, Barnesville, Ga.



Willie Ray Melton

NOTICE—I hereby forbid anyone from hiring or harboring my boy, Willie Ray Melton, who left my home Friday, January 21, 1916. He is about 14 years old, large for age, dark complexion; wore overalls, dark blue serge cap, light gray coat, and gray sweater, at time of leaving. Any information that would assist me in locating him would be appreciated and duly paid for. J. M. Melton, General Delivery, Albemarle, N. C. 217-2tx

WANT position as superintendent of medium sized yarn mill, or overseer of carding and spinning in a large mill. Have had long experience and can furnish references from past and present employers. Address No. 1381.

Expert Overseer.

Wanted position as overseer weaving at not less than \$4.00. Can deliver the goods without the "Bull." Am considered A No. 1 Draper man. Experienced on white and colored goods. Nine years as overseer. Good manager. At present employed and can give present employer as reference. Address "Overseer," care Bulletin.

WANT position by young married man as overseer carding. 25 years old. Strictly sober with no bad habits. Prefer mill in N. C., of S. C. Am now employed and giving entire satisfaction, but want larger job. Can give the best of references and can change on short notice. Address No. 1384.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill, towels, bedspreads, or any kind of weaving or coarse or fine yarns. Held last position as superintendent and manager for 14 years. Good references. Address No. 1385.

WANT position as superintendent, would prefer yarn mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but desire larger mill. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1386.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and have run some of the best mills in the South. Have always made money for my mills. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1387.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or overseer of cloth room. Have had large experience in both positions and can furnish good references. Address No. 1388.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent by practical man of executive ability, fully capable of managing a mill, one who will stay on the job and get results. 12 years overseer, 10 years superintendent. Experienced on plain and fancy weaves. A-1 references. Address No. 1389.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent. Have 20 years experience in the mill. 9 years as second hand and overseer carding. Age 38. Married. Sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 1390.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would accept second hand in a large mill. Now employed and have had long experience. Best of references. Address No. 1391.

WANT position as superintendent. Now superintendent of a small mill and giving satisfaction, but want larger job. Was overseer of carding for many years. Fine references. Address No. 1392.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of spinning in a large mill. At present am superintendent. Very wide experience. References from past and present employers. Address 1393.

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Write for terms. Address

SIGGERS & SIGGERS

Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Washington, D. C.

WANT position as engineer. Have long experience as master mechanic in cotton mills. Am strictly sober and can give good references. Address No. 1394.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience in both positions and am giving entire satisfaction on present job, but want different location. Fine references. Address No. 1395.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wishes to correspond with a mill that needs a superintendent that can get results. Age 39. Held last position nine years. Gilt-edge references. Address No. 1396.

WANT position as superintendent in a yarn mill or carding and spinning or both. 30 years experience. Good references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1397.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old. Married. Strictly sober. Experienced from picker to cloth room on white and colored goods. Can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 1398.

WANT position as overseer spinning in small mill or second hand in large mill. 39 years experience in spinning. Prefer mill in small place. Address No. 1399.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or overseer carding or spinning or both in large mill. Am employed at present. Good references. Address No. 1400.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine goods and can furnish the best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 1401.

WANT position as superintendent or as salesman. Can furnish best of references from former employers and can give satisfaction. Address No. 1402.

WANT position as overseer of spinning in 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Am a practical spinner of long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1403.

WANT position as overseer in small weave room or second hand in large room. Have had 16 years (continued on next page)

experience. Age 35 years. Strictly sober and a good manager of help. Married and can give the best of references. A hustler for production. Am now second hand in a large mill, but wish to make change. Address No. 1404.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill, but would prefer to change. Best of references. Address No. 1405.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning, am now employed and have had long experience on both coarse and fine work. Can give present employers as reference. Address No. 1406.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced on both plain and fancy goods and am experienced designer. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1407.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had large experience. Am now employed and have always given satisfaction. Reason for changing is better salary, age 45 years, married, strictly sober, experienced from ground up on both white and colored work. Address No. 1409.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had large experience both as superintendent of yarn and weaving mills and am a good manager of help. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1410.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as overseer of carding and spinning and am giving perfect satisfaction. Have been superintendent for fifteen years and overseer of carding and spinning for a number of years. Best of references to character and ability. Address No. 1411.

WANT position as overseer of carding by married man 33 years of age and strictly sober. Am now employed as carder. Have been in present job 2 years, but desire to change. Ten years experience in carding and combing. Can change on short notice. Address No. 1412.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Have had long experience and have handled some of the most successful mills in the outh. Can furnish good references and get results. Address No. 1413.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer of spinning in large mill but would prefer different locality. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1414.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill or as overseer of spinning. Age 32. Married. Have 18 years experience in carding and spinning on 6s to 60s. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1415.

POSITION WANTED as superintendent, by practical man of executive ability. Fully capable of managing mill. 8 years as overseer of weaving in largest mill in S. C. 3 years experience as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent. Can give present and all former employers as reference. Address No. 1416.

WANT position as superintendent of either cloth or yarn mill. 18 years experience as superintendent. Can furnish best of reference. Address No. 1417.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, warping, spooling and slashing. Have fifteen years experience. Am married and sober. Can give best of references. Address No. 1418.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Am now employed as superintendent and have held present position for past 8 years. Would invest some money where there is a good future. Address No. 1419.

WANT position as superintendent of plain weave mill or overseer of carding in large mill at not less than \$5.00 per day. Am a young man with practical experience. Thoroughly competent to handle a mill. Can give satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 1420.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references from former employers. Address No. 1421.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Prefer a room of 20,000 to 50,000 spindles on fine yarns as have had long successful experience on fine numbers. Satisfactory references. Address No. 1424.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed but desire better location. Good references. Address No. 1425.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Now employed as overseer of large card room and would only change for better position. Good references. Address No. 1426.

WANT position as superintendent. Would accept large card room or carding and spinning. Now employed as carder. Information relative to character and ability will be furnished when desired. Address No. 1427.

WANT position as superintendent of either weaving or yarn mill, or overseer of weaving or spinning in either weaving or spinning in large mill. Can give good references. Address No. 1428.

WANT position as chief engineer or master mechanic. Can handle 20,000 to 30,000 spindle mill. Can furnish references from not only superintendents but presidents and general managers for whom I have worked. Address 1429.

MILL FOR SALE

Barker Cotton Mills, on April 10th, 1916, at 2:00 p. m., located on the main line of the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, four miles from the heart of Mobile, one mile from the corporate limits.

MILL EQUIPMENT—16,000 ring spindles, 473 looms, steam power, about 90 acres of land, 48 employees' cottages. Been in operation 16 years. Machinery and buildings in good repair. Can be seen in operation. Apply to

J. A. ROUNTREE, Receiver,
Barker Cotton Mill Co., Mobile, Ala.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience on both white and colored work. Can give last employers as reference. Address No. 1430.

WANT position as superintendent. Married. Age 37. Do not indulge in intoxicating drinks. Am textile graduate but practical mill man. Have held present position six years. Address No. 1431.

WANT position as superintendent. Have held present job as superintendent for 12 years and am giving satisfaction but want larger mill. Good references. Address No. 1432.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and good training. Am now employed as second hand in large card room. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1433.

SUPERINTENDENT desires to correspond with Southern mill that is not getting quality and quantity and quality. 25 years experience on both white and colored work. Hosiery yarns also. Apply to No. 1434.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Would accept position as second hand in large room. Prefer yarn mill. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1435.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent for large mills and am now employed. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1436.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in both positions and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1437.

WANT position as superintendent of either white or colored goods mill. Am experienced as designer. Am now employed but would prefer mill of better locality. Good references. Address No. 1438.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder. Long practical experience on all classes of yarn from 4s to 180s. Also experience on automobile tire fabrics. Address No. 1439.

WANT position as superintendent of weaving mill on either white or colored work. Have had ten years experience as overseer of weaving on printed cloths, sheetings, drills, and gingham. Can furnish best of references and handle mill in first class shape. Address No. 1440.

WANT position as overseer of weaving or salesman for compound or mill supply house. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but would prefer to change. Address No. 1441.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Had rather take a job that is down and pull it up. Am a good manager of help with long experience and am a hustler. Good references. Address No. 1442.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am giving satisfaction on present job but want larger salary. Have good education and am manager of help. Five years experience as machine erector. Address No. 1443.

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INCORPORATED

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1, which includes free use of public shower baths.

NOTHING TO EQUAL THIS IN NEW ENGLAND

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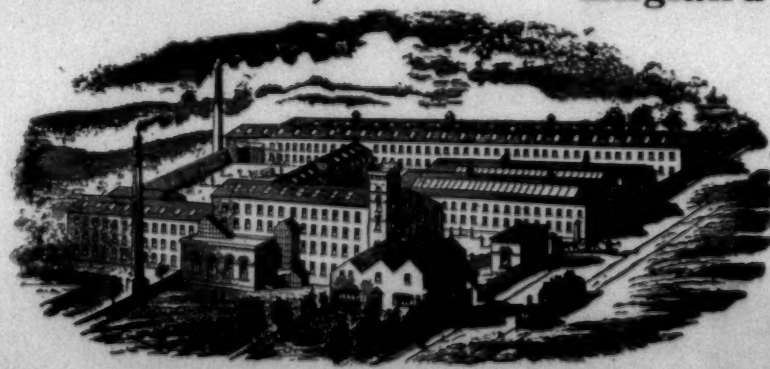
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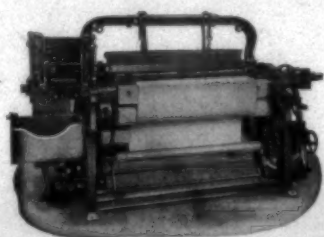
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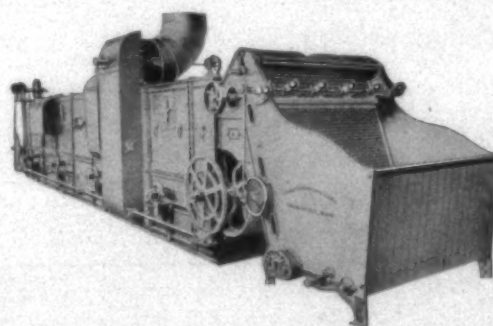
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Charlotte, N.C.

Clark's Directory of Southern Cotton Mills

Complete and accurate information relative to
Southern Cotton Mills

Pocket Size—Price \$1.00 CLARK PUB. CO., CHARLOTTE, N. C.

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

644 Greenwich St.,

(Established 1872)

NEW YORK CITY

Southern Office: Commercial Nat. Bank Bldg, Charlotte, N.C.
CHEMICALS, COLORS, DYE STUFFS, SIZING, BLEACHING and
FINISHING MATERIALS.

Importers of Ciba and Cibanon Fast Vat Dyes and all Colors made by the
SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
IN BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

Pioneers in the Manufacture of Hand-Threading Shuttles

ORGANIZED 1883

UNION SHUTTLE COMPANY

Power Loom Shuttles of Every Description



LEFT HAND



RIGHT HAND

Self-Threading and Corrugated Cop Shuttles a Specialty.
Fitted with Porcelain Eye, for Woolen and Worsted Weaving.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS

Office and Factory, Cor. Market and Foster Streets

LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

DAVID BROWN, Pres. and Treas.
GEO. C. BROWN, Superintendent

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bobbins, Spools and
Shuttle

FOR COTTON and WOOLEN MILLS

Market and Foster Streets, LAWRENCE, MASS.



We carry a full line of general supplies and make a
specialty of equipping new mills

WE MANUFACTURE

Oak Tanned Leather Loom Harness,
Belting. Weaving Reeds

AMERICAN SUPPLY COMPANY
PROVIDENCE, R. I.